

# New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1890.

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**"PROTECTION TO HOME LABOR AND HOME PRODUCTS NECESSARY TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE AMERICAN FARMER."** BY HENRY CAREY BAIRD, is the title of a large, full tract of 16 double-column pages which we have just put in type and shall issue within a few days, to which we ask the attention of the friends of Free Labor throughout the country. There is not a farmer of any party or of none who can read this pamphlet without being instructed and profit, and must be able to defend himself from the view of Political Economy and National Policy which it inculcates. Never was the ruinous nature of that system of Agriculture which grows a few rude, bulky staples for a distant market more vividly exhibited than in this tract, while no ordinary farmer can read it without at least resolving and seeing how to be better farmer than he has ever been. We beg our friends everywhere to order at least a specimen of this tract. For we are sure they cannot read it without wishing their neighbors to do likewise. Price 4 cents a single copy, 30 cents per dozen, \$3 per hundred, \$15 per thousand. If required by mail one cent each in addition.

A POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK FOR 1890, compiled by Horace Greeley and John P. Cleveland, is now in press and will soon be issued. It is intended to give every important proposition, vote, document or passage, calculated to shed light on the pending Presidential struggle, and to be especially useful as a book of reference to all speakers, writers and others actively engaged in the canvass. Among its contents are the following:

A SKETCH OF ALL THE NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS held in the United States since the first, in 1820, including the Party Platforms adopted by each Convention.  
A HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE FOR SLAVERY EXTENSION OR RESTRICTION IN THE UNITED STATES from the Declaration of Independence to the Election of Kansas from the Union in 1860, mainly from the Journals of Congress, and showing the vote by Yea and Nays on the most important divisions of either House.  
A HISTORY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE QUESTION OF CHANGING FROM HONORABLE TO ACTUAL SETTLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, with the Yea and Nays on all important questions.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—Extracts from President Monroe's Message of 1823, in regard to the rights of Foreign Governments on this Continent.  
POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—Mr. Douglas's Essay (originally published in Harper's Magazine) on the Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority.

UNPUBLISHED SPEECHES.—Mr. Sumner's Speech delivered at Rochester in 1858.  
MICHIGAN.—Extract from Senator Hammon's Speech, in which he describes Northern Michigan as the Middle of Society. The Resolutions recently passed by U. S. Senate on the powers and duties of Congress in regard to Slavery in the Territories.

A PROPOSED SENATORIAL LAW.—Extracts from Mr. Douglas's Speech in favor of a law to punish Sedition Publications.  
POPULAR OR SOVEREIGNTY.—Extracts from Senator Benjamin's Speech delivered at Squatter Sovereignty and in review of Mr. Douglas's theories on the subject of Slavery in the Territories—also Mr. Breckinridge's Speech at Frankfort, Ky., on the powers and duties of Congress in regard to the Territories.

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—Abraham Lincoln's Speech at Springfield, Ill., June 17, 1858, on receiving the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator.  
UNPUBLISHED LEGISLATION.—Questions and answers: Mr. Douglas's questions to Mr. Lincoln on Slavery, and Mr. Lincoln's answers. Mr. Lincoln's questions to Douglas, with Douglas's replies.

LETTERS OF DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN.—Gen. Cass's letter to O. A. P. Nicholson of Tennessee, in which he enunciates the theory of Squatter Sovereignty. Martin Van Buren's letter of 1860 on the Power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories. George C. Brannen's letter (1848) declaring Slavery to exist only by the force of local law. Daniel S. Dickinson on the same subject. Edward Bates to the Missouri Legislature on the Republican National Convention; also his letter stating the nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Extracts from the Writings and Speeches of the Fathers of the Republic, and particularly of the Jeffersonian-Republican party on the powers and duties of the Supreme Court of the United States.  
ELECTION RETURNS.—The returns of each State by Counties for President since and including 1860; also, the vote of each State by Counties at the last General Election preceding the Presidential Election of 1860.

RESOLUTIONS.—Resolutions of Party State Conventions and of State Legislatures on the subject of Slavery and other extracts from the speeches and writings of prominent Statesmen and Politicians who are recognized as leaders of their respective parties, as well as a clear idea of the issues involved in the coming Political Campaign, and the positions taken by the various parties to the contest.

—The Text-Book will be ready in the course of July. Price \$1 per copy. The usual discount to the trade. Cash orders solicited. Address  
HORACE GREELEY & Co.,  
Tribune Building,  
New-York.

The U. S. Senate, yesterday, being informed by the President that he had no further communication to make, adjourned sine die.

Although the steamer Great Eastern, which arrived at this port yesterday, sailed on the 17th (and not on the 16th, as reported by the Europa), her news is no later than that brought by the Europa. Bringing our files of papers, however, we are put in possession of interesting details respecting the insurrection in Sicily. It is said that dispatches received in Paris from Baron Bremer state that a revolution is imminent in the Kingdom of Naples.

**ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.**  
The Great Eastern has arrived; at 7 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning she came to anchor off the lightship at Sandy Hook, after a voyage of 11 days, and within half an hour the news was flashed all over the Union. Her best performance was 333 nautical miles in 24 hours, and had she been run at full speed, and by the most direct route, her passengers assert that she would have made the passage inside of nine days. The cautiousness of Capt. Vine Hall, however, led him to deviate occasionally to the southward of the true course, and much time was lost in verifying and correcting the compasses, between which, owing to the local attraction, there was a very considerable difference.

She came into port much lighter than she will usually sail, in order to cross the bar; but this fact is counterbalanced by the fact that her bottom, which is very much retarded her speed. Unquestionably she is in many respects of a perfect model. Her plow parted the water without a ripple, and she left it as clean after her every sweep. She is stiff and staunch—so much so, that her great engines, wheels and paddles impart scarcely a perceptible vibration to her frame. She moves through the water with the least swell conceivable for so vast a hull. When first seen from the front, she looks square, vast and ungainly, and in her upper works appears like a crippled ship. The latter fact is probably due to the absence of main-top-gallant yards. Only three of her masts are spared at all. The first look at her disappears; but when she passes objects by which her vastness may be measured, then she looms up in all her gigantic proportions. Her arrival yesterday was the signal for a reception which, considering that it was really almost momentous in its inception, was very remarkable indeed. In an hour or two the whole bay was covered with water craft, loaded down with thousands of passengers whose enthusiasm was truly electric. The passage of the ship to the city was a grand ovation. And the ease with which she answered to her helm, turned round within twice her length, and glided up to her moorings alongside the great wharf, was truly marvelous. She will remain on exhibition at the foot of Hammond street for the next six weeks, for the benefit of her stockholders.

**NEW-YORK AND HER RULERS.**  
The City of New-York has a population of not less than 800,000 residing within her chartered limits, while her real population—that is, the number of persons sustained by her industry and trade—is not less than 1,500,000. Her Foreign Commerce—that is, her imports from and exports to foreign countries—reaches an aggregate of some \$400,000,000 per annum, while her trade with the various portions of our own country must largely exceed this amount. Though but two centuries old, and but half a century the emporium of American commerce, she is in business and importance already the second city in the world, and will be the first within another century if her citizens shall fully improve their magnificent opportunities. Let us, for one moment, consider how they discharge their social and public obligations in the matter of their own government, and with what result.

Aside from what she contributes, through the Custom-House, to the support of the Federal Government, the City pays about Ten Millions per annum in direct taxes, whereof rather more than One Million goes to the State, while the rest is devoted to the maintenance of peace and order and the administration of justice in the City itself. Of this aggregate, we spend One Million and a Quarter on our system of Public Schools—much of it lavishly, wastefully; some of it knavishly; but, as the net result is a pretty fair provision for the education of all who will accept it, we let that pass. We spend nearly One Million and a Half more for Police, and we have a better Police for our money in 1860 than we ever had before—indefinitely better than we ever had till 1857—yet the aggregate cost is too great, and the system is susceptible of improvement. We spend nearly One Million more on our Prisons and Almshouses, yet there is as much equal want and more impudent and pertinacious beggary in New-York than elsewhere in the known world. In Rome or Madrid, the beggar holds his cap in his hand while addressing you, and receives copper with at least the semblance of gratitude; in New-York, he hands you a letter or a subscription paper, and is disgusted at your meanness in not giving him more than a paltry dollar. He will not consider that he is one of a crowd—an endless procession—and that the citizen so unfortunate as to have had a reputation for benevolence thrust upon him is often compelled to devote a large share of his working hours to the perusal of pauper subscription lists and begging letters. No where else on earth is there anything like the proportion of needy professors, wretched doctors or drummers, clerks hopelessly out of place and strangers in distress generally, as in this floating metropolis of the New World. "And the cry is still, they come!"

We pay more than Half a Million per annum for the administration of justice, yet our Courts are choked with untried cases and our prisons with alleged but unproved criminals and witnesses. We pay over One Million a year for Water, and in this case obtain what we pay for. We pay nearly as much (in the shape of rents and of interest on debt) for the use of Buildings wherein to transact our public business. We are just beginning to pay for Public Parks and places of free resort, and our outlay on that score will soon exceed One Million per annum. We are paying not less than Half a Million per annum for Public Markets, which, in our judgment, is at least so much dead loss; for if the sellers of Meats and Vegetables had been left to provide their own shops and stalls, like the sellers of Dry Goods and Groceries, we believe the consumers would, on the whole, have been as readily and cheaply served as under our present system. In a word, we pay enough to provide and maintain a good, strong, efficient, energetic Government—one that should be a terror to evil-doers and a protection to all who seek to live by honest, useful industry—but what do we get for our money? What is the net product of our Nine Millions per annum?

For Mayor, we have Fernando Wood; for chief dispensers of Criminal Justice, George C. Barnard and Abraham D. Russell. We spend over One Million per annum on our Streets, nearly half of it under pretense of cleaning them; yet they are habitually, notoriously, disgracefully, dangerously filthy, when they might be kept clean for two-thirds of the money now expended on that pretext. The law says expressly and unquestionably that this Street-Cleaning shall be given out by Contract, and there is not the least difficulty in making and enforcing a contract which would oblige the contractors to keep the streets clean, because they would lose money by doing otherwise. But the law is ostentatiously, persistently defied, in order that the Aldermen and their confederates may steal a good share of the money. Jobs are got up and "put through" the two Boards merely as covers for such division of the spoils; operators divide with Aldermen and Councilmen who steal and convey a Quarter of a Million at once, and divide about at the halves—half to the nabob and his agents; half to the City Fathers and their brokers; so that, if our Common Council were utterly abolished, the net saving to the tax-payers would not be less than One Million Dollars per annum.

Our great tax-payers look on at all this with stolid apathy, or bribe the requisite functionaries to undervalue their property, and thus admit them to a share in the spoil. Our Astors, Lenoxes, Crozys, and other great property-holders, never take any noticeable part in the direction of our City Affairs. They ought, every man of them, to be Supervisors, Aldermen, Councilmen; it is at once their duty and their interest so to be; they could be elected if they only would; but it is easier and lazier to stand aloof—to sneer at office-seeking as disreputable, and privately to denounce republican institutions as an absurd failure—when in fact the failure is here, not in the institutions. The Astor estate would be worth to-day One Million Dollars more than it could now be sold for if our City were but honestly and frugally governed. But if the Millionaires treat this practically as of no consequence, what have they a right to expect from the Mob?

The men of property, of culture, of leisure, having abdicated, the actual government of our City to-day rests on this basis:

1. A conspiracy of Ten Thousand Rascals to get rich or live uselessly at the general cost. The law requires them to pay thirty dollars each as license-money for the privilege of adding at least \$100 each to the public burdens through the increase of crime and pauperism. They find it more profitable to pay \$10 each per annum to defy the law than \$30 in obedience to it. So they bank their capital, hold their weekly councils, hire their lawyers, and say to our Democratic functionaries, "Hurray us up at your peril! If you crowd us, we will uproot you next election." So Judges, Prosecutors, Mayor, &c., become their humble servants, their abject tools, and they defy the law and swell the public burdens from year to year with impunity.

2. Next in order come the great army of Klugehs, sympathizing and co-operating with the Rascals, and sometimes, but not always, identical with them. They get up and figure in pugilistic exhibitions keep rat-pits, shooting-galleries, gambling-houses, brothels, &c., and attach themselves, whenever possible, to engine companies, in order to mislead, debauch, and manage the firemen. Of these—at least ninety-nine in every hundred are natural and powerful champions of the existing Democratic ascendancy, wherefrom they expect at least the utmost possible impunity, with a new and then a job or an office. They make Mayors, Judges, and Aldermen, and reasonably expect that these shall remember their political creators. Hence the "fantastic tricks" in the way of appointments, discharges from arrest, sham trials, mock sentences, &c., which often puzzle plain citizens who do not "know the ropes."

We have thus roughly outlined the practical government of our City as it is to-day. It is deplorable; but its evils are perfectly curable. If our citizens who do not want to steal, and do not like being robbed—who do not aspire to make their living by debauching their neighbors, nor by defying the most wholesome laws—shall see fit to say decisively, "This shall be no longer! We will 'mite to stop it!' it will be stopped, and that within the current year. If they will not do this, who can they justly blame but themselves?

## TIME'S CHANGES.

Time brings its changes. The remark, we are aware, is not brilliant, and possibly not original, but it is nevertheless a convenient, and possibly as profound an aphorism in which to express our sense of the fact stated as usually occurs to the wisest of men. The change which time has wrought in and about this City of New-York, as well as in the world at large, within a little more than three-quarters of a century, are worthy of reflection.

Not that we mean to suggest that any length. Nobody with a proper sense of propriety indulges in statistics, or presumes upon an array of facts, except in cold weather. With the thermometer at 90° in the shade, we have too much respect for our readers, and too much consideration for ourselves, to infringe upon so wholesome a rule. But respect for our readers chiefly moves us; for it would be an easy task, and one involving little trouble to us, to bring overwhelming evidence of Time's changes by those which have taken place within this area about New-York, where now, probably, there are a million human beings, but where, three-quarters of a century ago, there were not twenty-five thousand.

But the arrival of the great ship which yesterday stepped up our harbor, suggests a comparison. She made the land, we presume, at all events was near enough for our purpose, the previous day. That was on the 27th of June, 1860. On the 27th of June, 1776, eighty-four years ago precisely, a fleet sailed through these same Narrows, and into our harbor, also English, but with another intent than that which brings the Leviathan. It was the fleet of Lord Howe, laden with troops which he landed on Staten Island. It was a moment big with events when these red-coated gentlemen touched the shore now so thickly studded with suburban residences, though probably the great ship which has sailed along that pleasant coast could very easily stow away the whole of that army and all the crews of that fleet within her spacious cabins, and then take in tow the fleet itself. The facts are suggestive if one were disposed to serious reflection.

And one fact suggests another. A week later, on the 2d of July Washington marshaled his little army within this city. It numbered about 8,000 men. That they were brave, we know; that they were undoubtedly very ragged, very poor, and very hungry also. It was all the army the whole country could raise for him, and he did, not only the best he could raise for him, but he did, on the whole, very well, judged by the results. Here also we have a contrast: the city troops which may be, and we suppose, will be called out on the ensuing Fourth, and which marched up Broadway ten days ago to escort the Japanese Embassy, number, within a few hundreds, the whole of that little army of Washington.

## SICILY.

Notwithstanding the surprising success of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily, the future fate of that island still remains a matter of uncertainty. Of the seven provinces into which it is divided, three—those of Palermo, Trapani, and Girgenti—are in the possession of the insurgents, though, as to the last, there is some doubt whether all the outlying portions have followed the example of the capital. The provinces of Messina, Catania, and Syracuse, and the interior province of Caltanissetta, including the eastern and larger portion of the island, are still, or were at the last accounts, held by the Neapolitans, and this district includes all the best fortified places. If these places are to be reduced by siege, it will take some time to organize an army fit for such operations.

Then again, there is the danger lest the French Emperor should take advantage of the appeal to undervalue their property, and thus admit them to a share in the spoil. Our Astors, Lenoxes, Crozys, and other great property-holders, never take any noticeable part in the direction of our City Affairs. They ought, every man of them, to be Supervisors, Aldermen, Councilmen; it is at once their duty and their interest so to be; they could be elected if they only would; but it is easier and lazier to stand aloof—to sneer at office-seeking as disreputable, and privately to denounce republican institutions as an absurd failure—when in fact the failure is here, not in the institutions. The Astor estate would be worth to-day One Million Dollars more than it could now be sold for if our City were but honestly and frugally governed. But if the Millionaires treat this practically as of no consequence, what have they a right to expect from the Mob?

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## THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

The long-pending treaty with Nicaragua has at last been ratified by the Senate, though not without a modification. That modification will make it necessary, we suppose, that the treaty be again submitted to the Nicaraguan authorities for their consent to the change. But of that consent there can be no doubt, since the amendment goes to modify a clause in the treaty which was one of the chief objections taken to it by the Nicaraguan Congress, and to modify it in a sense which disannuls in part the force of that objection. The most important provision in the treaty relates to the transit across the Isthmus, for the protection of which, as the treaty originally stood, the President of the United States was to be authorized to employ the military as well as the naval force of the United States, and for that purpose to land troops in the Nicaraguan Territory whenever, in his judgment, such a step became necessary for the defense of the Transit. The Nicaraguan Congress regarded this concession as a surrender of their national independence, and they attempted to amend the treaty so that this interference should only take place at the request of the Nicaraguan authorities. Such a change, however, was regarded at Washington as greatly impairing, if not substantially destroying, the guaranty afforded by the treaty for the safety of the Transit Route; and the Nicaraguan authorities, finding that this change would not be agreed to, finally gave way. Objection, however, was felt in the United States to this clause of the treaty, as putting it in the power of the President to involve the nation in military operations on his own mere authority, and in contravention of the clause in the Constitution which confers the war-making power on Congress. Hence the treaty has been so amended as to require the consent of Congress to any military intervention for the defense of the Transit.

Of late nothing has been heard of the reestablishment of this Transit Route. It remains to be seen whether the ratification of this treaty for its protection will lead to its reestablishment, or whether its discontinuance is to be set down as a permanent result of Walker's filibustering enterprise.

A Republican residing in the 14th Ward of our City wishes to complain that the Republican War Association thereof is managed as a close corporation, so that two hundred zealous working Republicans cannot get into it, or are allowed no voice in its doings if they do get in. Considering that the Republicans of that Ward have never yet polled more than three or four hundred votes against three thousand or so for the Sham Democracy, we must say that there seems to be room enough and work enough for all in their ranks. We can only advise the outsiders, if their complaint be well founded, to make formal written application for admittance to the Association in a body, and, if then excluded, let them form an association of their own and go to work with hearty good will. The corporation will soon be glad to come to terms.

Mayor Wood left New-York for Washington last night, and saw the President early on Tuesday. He offered to run a Breckinridge ticket in the city, provided the President would give him the New-York Post-Office, and one-third of the Custom-House patronage. Mr. Buchanan respectfully declined, preferring to leave the Breckinridge ticket to be managed by Sebell and Crosswell. Wood returned to New-York Tuesday night, having been terribly snubbed at Washington on all sides, and made a bargain with Dean Richmond to give Douglas his support in the contest.

Vice-President Breckinridge is to spend the remainder of the Summer in California. It is hoped that his presence there will prevent the State from going for Douglas.

which the King of Naples has made to him to mediate to patch up an arrangement more in accordance with his own ideas than with those of Garibaldi and the Sicilians. Were the whole island in the same position with the western half of it, the Sicilians might perhaps be allowed by France the same privilege reluctantly conceded to the Central Italians of choosing their own rulers. As things are, the prevention of a protracted and sanguinary struggle may be urged as a reason on the part of the French Emperor for requiring the Sicilians to accept certain administrative reforms as the basis of the re-establishment of the Neapolitan authority. Any such reforms made or promised, had they no other guaranty than the faith or oaths of the King of Naples, would not indeed be entitled to much consideration. The experience of 1821 and of 1848 must have left the Sicilians without much trust in such concessions. Napoleon III. might, however, insist that concessions made under his guaranty for their fulfillment were quite a different matter.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indian war, which has interrupted the overland communication with California, and which has called out such bloodthirsty demands on the part of the frontiersmen for a campaign of extermination against the Indians, appears, like so many other Indian wars, to have originated in the aggressions of the whites. The country in the vicinity of Pyramid Lake, previous to the late flow of immigration into Carson Valley, was quietly occupied by the Pah-Utchs, who claimed that it had been set apart for them by the United States authorities. They had formed a treaty with the whites for the mutual restoration of stolen property, which they observed much more faithfully than the other party. Recent encroachments on their lands have excited a suspicion on their part that they were to be driven out of the country. Quarrels arose, in one of which their head chief was shot dead by a white man. Some time after, a house at Williams's Station was found burned down, and the bones of the life occupants among the ashes. Nobody knew how it happened, but it was assumed to have been an act of aggression on the part of the Indians, and a party of one hundred and six men, was organized to arrest and punish the supposed offenders. As this party approached Pyramid Lake, the Indians sent forward one of their number with a flag of truce, but he was fired upon and killed, and a charge immediately ordered. The whites, however, suffered a severe defeat, and were driven off with the loss of thirty of their number. The Indians, it is at present, had no fire-arms, but fought with poisoned arrows. Immediately, there was a mustering through the whole valley, to revenge this massacre, as it was called, and a new force, made up partly of regulars and partly of volunteers, marched for Pyramid Lake. Here on the 2d instant, a new fight occurred, in which seventy Indians were slain. Three of the regulars were killed, and one wounded.

At the last accounts, a volunteer force of five hundred men was still kept up, and the hope was entertained of another fight. At least, it will not be the fault of the people on the frontier, if this war does not grow into a serious affair, to become, like the Oregon Indian war, the occasion for heavy demands on the Federal Treasury.

## THE SPANISH TREATY.

The Douglas leaders here openly and defiantly proclaim that they will consent to no coalition, or combination, or fusion of State tickets, such as has been proposed by Mr. Bigler and other managers for Mr. Breckinridge. They are determined to fight the battle out squarely and separately, and if they fail, to insure the same fate for Mr. Breckinridge. Overtures and suggestions have been freely tendered them during the last few days, but none have been accepted or even entertained. The effect of any such compromise would be the immediate abandonment of Mr. Douglas at the South, and the concentration of his influence in the close States for the benefit of his rival; and, failing in that, to carry the election into the House, and ultimately to the Senate for Mr. Lane. Mr. Douglas is not quite ready to sacrifice himself for the benefit of the enemies who persecuted him and broke up the Convention. His charity is not so comprehensive.

## THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The amendment to the Nicaragua treaty, which Mr. Collier offered and carried, does not impair its value in any respect. It simply requires that the President shall not employ force at his discretion, for the protection of the Isthmus transit, or without the previous consent of Congress. This is nothing more than a reservation of the war-making power, confined exclusively to Congress by the Constitution. Mr. Buchanan applied in several messages for the authority to employ discretionary force in Mexico and Central America, and it was always refused. He then sought to obtain it by this device in the Nicaragua and Mexican treaties, and has again been defeated.

## THE BRECKINRIDGE HEADQUARTERS.

The Breckinridge National Executive Committee have established their headquarters at the National Hotel, and intend to prosecute the canvass vigorously North and South. Large subscriptions have been made to provide the sinews of war, and it is expected the campaign fund will be increased to the fullest requirements. Needy patriots need have no hesitation in applying for relief to save the Union, especially if heretofore afflicted with Douglas proclivities.

## Senate Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23, 1890.  
The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

There was difficulty in procuring the attendance of a quorum. Several Senators had to be sent after for this purpose.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to order the printing of the eleventh volume of the Pacific Railroad Report, containing maps and charts, which, it was insisted, were necessary to a full understanding of the text of the report.

Mr. Simmons, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, had no further communication to make.

After a short secret session, the Senate adjourned sine die.

## Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Thursday, June 23, 1890.  
The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, and was very largely attended. The Hon. J. W. Bradbury of Augusta presided. On the first ballot for Governor, Ephraim K. Smart of Camden had 714 votes, against 11 castings. Wm. P. Harris of Biddeford and H. Strickland of Bangor were chosen Presidential Electors—both strong for Douglas. The spirit of the Convention was quite unanimous for Douglas.

## Democratic State Convention.

DETROIT, Thursday, June 23, 1890.  
The Democratic State Convention met here to-day and made its first report on the Convention for Governor, John S. Barry of St. Joseph, for Lieut. Governor, Wm. M. Fenon of Genesee, for Treasurer, Elva Parmenter of Wayne, for Auditor General, Wm. Fenon of Ottawa, for Secretary of State, Wm. Fenon.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.  
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23, 1890.

## INSTRUCTION AT WEST POINT.

A compromise of the differences between the two Houses, in regard to the period of study and course of instruction at West Point, was effected in a conference on an amendment to the Army bill providing for a Commission of six, two from the Senate, two from the House, and two from the Army, who should visit the Academy, and report a plan of reorganization, as far as may be desirable. Messrs. Davis and Foot have been appointed on behalf of the Senate, and Messrs. Curtis and Hughes on the part of the House. The President has not yet elected the Army officers. This Commission will meet in the course of a few weeks, and by personal examination endeavor to remove some of the difficulties which have embarrassed the institution under the last and present Administrations, during which the period has been capriciously charged forward and backward.

## PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, PRO TEM.

There was a strong disposition among leading Senators on the Democratic side to elect Mr. Foot President pro tem, but his consent could not be obtained. He discharged the most laborious duties of the chair throughout the recent session, and with an ability and impartiality which extorted commendation from all sides. During the last nine years he has presided more frequently than any member of the body.

## LINCOLN IN INDIANA.

Senator Bright admits frankly that Lincoln will carry Indiana by a very large majority, and does not anticipate any change of the Democratic programme by which that result can be affected.

## THE NEXT HOUSE.

If any doubt was entertained as to the complexion of the next House of Representatives, it is substantially removed by the present divisions among the Democracy. No very great surprise would be excited if the free States should send nearly a solid presentation of Republicans.

## THE SPANISH TREATY.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings on the Spanish Treaty to-day, but subsequently reconsidered by the efforts of those who were most instrumental in its defeat, but were unwilling to take that responsibility before the public. American citizens who were illegally subjected to compulsory duties in Cuba, are deprived of \$128,000 which the Spanish Government has always been ready to pay, under the adjudication of a proper commission.

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Col. Johnson was confirmed Quartermaster-General to-day. The only point raised was whether the President was required to make the appointment by promotion, or had the right of selection under the law. His fitness was universally conceded. The newspapers err in alleging or supposing this to be the officer who commanded in Utah.

## NO COALITION.

The Douglas leaders here openly and defiantly proclaim that they will consent to no coalition, or combination, or fusion of State tickets, such as has been proposed by Mr. Bigler and other managers for Mr. Breckinridge. They are determined to fight the battle out squarely and separately, and if they fail, to insure the same fate for Mr. Breckinridge. Overtures and suggestions have been freely tendered them during the last few days, but none have been accepted or even entertained. The effect of any such compromise would be the immediate abandonment of Mr. Douglas at the South, and the concentration of his influence in the close States for the benefit of his rival; and, failing in that, to carry the election into the House, and ultimately to the Senate for Mr. Lane. Mr. Douglas is not quite ready to sacrifice himself for the benefit of the enemies who persecuted him and broke up the Convention. His charity is not so comprehensive.

## THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

The amendment to the Nicaragua treaty, which Mr. Collier offered and carried, does not impair its value in any respect. It simply requires that the President shall not employ force at his discretion, for the protection of the Isthmus transit, or without the previous consent of Congress. This is nothing more than a reservation of the war-making power, confined exclusively to Congress by the Constitution. Mr. Buchanan applied in several messages for the authority to employ discretionary force in Mexico and Central America, and it was always refused. He then sought to obtain it by this device in the Nicaragua and Mexican treaties, and has again been defeated.

## THE BRECKINRIDGE HEADQUARTERS.

The Breckinridge National Executive Committee have established their headquarters at the National Hotel, and intend to prosecute the canvass vigorously North and South. Large subscriptions have been made to provide the sinews of war, and it is expected the campaign fund will be increased to the fullest requirements. Needy patriots need have no hesitation in applying for relief to save the Union, especially if heretofore afflicted with Douglas proclivities.

## Senate Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23, 1890.  
The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

There was difficulty in procuring the